

AT BAY.

KOOLAU AND HIS BACKERS WILL
MAKE A STAND.

Ex-JUDGE KAUAI CAPTURED

FIFTEEN LEPEHS BROUGHT TO
HONOLULU.

Full Details From the Arrival to
the Departure of the Waialeale
by the "Advertiser's" Special
Correspondent.

KALALAU VALLEY, July 1.—The steamer Waialeale, with the relief expedition on board, dropped anchor off Hanalei at 5:45 o'clock this morning. A party landed composed of Deputy-Marshal Larsen, who is in charge of the expedition; C. B. Reynolds, executive officer of the board of health; Luther Wilcox, official interpreter; Dr. Cooper, surgeon of the expedition, and your correspondent.

The first thing done was the reading of the martial law proclamation by Mr. Larsen. It was interpreted by Luther Wilcox to the native people present. The following is a copy of the order:

PROCLAMATION.

"EXECUTIVE BUILDING,
HONOLULU, June 30, 1893."

It is hereby ordered that until further notice the right of the writ of habeas corpus is hereby suspended and martial law is hereby declared to exist in and throughout the districts of Hanalei and Waimea on the island of Kauai.

SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Provisional Government
of the Hawaiian Islands and
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Approved:
J. A. KING,
Minister of Interior.
WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Attorney-General.

Deputy-Sheriff Deverill was furnished with some copies of the proclamation, which were printed in the Hawaiian language.

Communication was had with Sheriff G. N. Wilcox at Lihue. That officer was informed by Captain Larsen of the arrival of the steamer with the soldiers and officers on board. He was instructed to proclaim martial law in the Waimea district. In the meantime a reliable native, mounted on a swift horse, was dispatched to Lihue with printed instructions, a written copy of the martial law proclamation and printed copies of the same, to be posted up. Captain Larsen was informed that four men were on guard at the outlet on the Waimea side of the Kalalau valley, to prevent the lepers from escaping by that side. The sheriff was notified to keep the guard there until the business in hand was settled, even if he had to swear in extra men for the purpose. It was also learned at Hanalei that a guard of six natives was stationed at the pass on that side of the valley, to prevent any escape in that direction. Deputy-Sheriff Deverill announced that he would stand guard himself at the last point mentioned. He will be relieved by John Radway, a resident of Hanalei. Mr. Radway volunteered his services. He appears to be a very courageous man and one that can be depended upon to do his duty.

At Hanalei it was difficult to get any information regarding Kalalau or the movements of the murderous lepers. It was learned, however, that about twenty natives—men, women and children—had left the leper valley, as they were in fear of their lives. They landed on a small place called Haena and were detained there by the native guards.

As soon as this information was obtained Larsen decided to board the Waialeale and depart for Haena. At eleven o'clock the vessel's anchor was hauled up and after a short run she came to a stop. A boat containing Larsen, Reynolds, Wilcox and your correspondent was lowered and in a few moments the shore was gained without any difficulty. We were met by several natives who guided us to a wooden shed. In the shed were seated about fifteen natives, principally women and children.

Mr. Wilcox explained the object of the visit. The natives were very friendly afterwards and one, Pa, by name, gave Larsen some important information. He stated that twelve lepers, including Koolau, who shot Sheriff Stolz, were hiding in the mountains; five women and three children were with them. Ex-Judge Kauai had not taken to the mountains and was still living in his house in the valley. He also said that four lepers were waiting on the shore ready to surrender themselves to the authorities. Pa stated also that ex-Judge Kauai was waiting to surrender himself. When asked why they deserted the Kalalau valley Pa said that they were in fear of their lives, as the lepers appear to be desperate. Mr. Reynolds examined thirty-one natives, men, women and children. There were no lepers among the lot, contrary to expectations, as it was stated in Hanalei that five affected ones were among the detained people.

After the natives had been thoroughly questioned Larsen asked Pa if he would return to the valley to point out the hiding place and give such other information as might be

needed. He consented willingly enough, but stated that he would not ascend the mountains as he feared the bullets of Koolau and his partners in crime.

From different sources it is learned that the lepers have six rifles and five pistols. The pistols and three of the rifles were stolen from the Stolz party. Nobody knows how much ammunition is in their possession.

Five other natives consented to go along with Larsen. They were engaged to man a whale boat in which messages could be sent to Mana and Hanalei to be forwarded to Honolulu. The men were put on board of the Waialeale, and the vessel proceeded on her way to Kalalau. When the vessel was under way Larsen called all the men of the party together and made them a final talk. He said that while he expected each man to do his duty, he did not want any unnecessary cruelty practiced on anyone, leper or otherwise. The men received his remarks with applause.

When the expedition started out it was the intention to send either a native officer or "Prince" Albert Kunuakea to see the lepers before the party was landed. The idea was to ascertain if the natives would give themselves up without fighting. The "Prince" assured the authorities in Honolulu that if he was allowed to go he could prevail on the lepers to give up. When the "Prince" was informed by Larsen that he would be landed alone and without any arms, the last of the Kamehamehas turned a trifle white, but said nothing. Shortly afterwards he made a request that one of the native officers be allowed to accompany him, but in the meantime it was decided to change the plan somewhat, so the "Prince" was told that he would not be required to go ashore. He received this information with evident satisfaction.

The change in the plan referred to was the determination of the officer in charge to land an advance party of fifteen men to protect the balance of the party. Volunteers were asked for among the members of Company A. The boys quickly responded, and about noontime a boat put off from the steamer with Lieut. King and fifteen armed men. Four of the best shots were in the stern of the boat and two at the bow. While the boatload was proceeding towards shore every shot on board of the Waialeale, who possessed a rifle, had it aimed over the ship's rail to fire on anybody who attempted to prevent the government's party from reaching the landing.

The coast off Kalalau is said to be a very rough one, and according to statements made by natives, it is impossible during eight months of the year to effect a landing, owing to the rough weather. To-day there is but a light swell, and the steamer came to anchor not a great distance from the shore. The quiet state of the sea was a pleasant surprise to every member of the party, as we expected a dangerous experience when it became time to land on the coast of Kalalau.

It took the advance party about ten minutes to gain the shore without any mishap. The boat then returned and took Larsen and ten officers. They were landed without any bother. The rest of the party was conveyed to shore in short order, and then the provisions and different supplies were also taken ashore.

While all this was going on there was not a sign of a belligerent native. The cliffs on either side of the valley were destitute of all signs of life, and the shower of bullets which people in Honolulu said would rain on the heads of the searching party failed to show up.

A number of natives were down on the beach. Most of them had horses, and without exception they all appeared friendly. Their animals were pressed into service, and the supplies were carried up to the valley proper, a distance of about one mile and over a very rough road.

A pleasant spot was selected on the ridge of a gorge on which to camp. It did not take the men very long to put up five tents, and before nightfall everybody was quite comfortably fixed. The natives sat around while the camp preparations were in progress. They seemed to be very much interested in everything that was going on.

In the meantime guards were stationed at different points in the valley to prevent any of the lepers from escaping. During the morning men were detailed to search the quarters of the natives, and in a neat cottage on the top of a hill near the seashore Neil Boyle and Louis Toussaint, two of the special policemen, found old Judge Kauai. The old fellow had been told by his wife that a force of men had been landed, so Kauai had hid himself. The officers made a thorough search of the house, and finally when Toussaint ran his rifle under a bed he struck an object which afterwards proved to be the old arch leper. The judge was told to come out, which he did in short order. A guard was placed around his cottage. It will be remembered that Kauai advised the lepers now here not to surrender to the authorities. His advice is supposed to have been the cause of Stolz's death. Three more lepers were found in a cave on the seashore. They were waiting to surrender themselves.

Shortly after noon all work about the camp was completed. A Hawaiian flag was hoisted, and things took on a military air. Nothing eventful happened during the afternoon, but towards evening a native named Wahinealoa was put under arrest.

Larsen discovered that he knew the stronghold of the lepers, and that he had been in the habit of carrying them supplies. The native stated that he was friendly with the outlaws, but did not see them for some days. He claimed that he went to their hiding place on last Wednesday, but according to his statement the men were not there, and it was his impression that they had left the valley. The native appeared to be lying, so he was placed under guard. At sundown a strong guard was placed at all exits in the valley.

CAMP DOLE, VALLEY OF KALALAU, KAUAI, Sunday July 21.—Everybody was called this morning at four o'clock and after all had refreshed themselves with a bath in a clear stream, breakfast was in order. The meal consisted of coffee, bacon and hard bread. The simple meal tasted good, because every member of the party was hungry. After eating,

Larsen had a conversation with the native Wahinealoa and the result of the talk was that the native consented to visit the gulch at the head of the valley where the lepers are supposed to be in hiding. He was instructed to tell them that martial law was in force and that if the men did not surrender at the expiration of 48 hours war would be declared on them. The native requested that two other natives be allowed to accompany him. This was granted and at seven o'clock the three men on horseback started for the upper portion of the valley.

About nine o'clock orders were given to break up camp and by noontime everything was moved about one mile further up the valley. The tents were put up again and the camp was christened "Camp Dole" by Lieut. King.

During the morning Dr. Cooper and Mr. Reynolds examined thirty natives and out of the lot eight were pronounced lepers—three men and five women. One of the lepers was found by the gentlemen mentioned, in a grass hut down by the seashore.

During the morning a guard who was stationed at the head of the valley reported that he saw four natives in the distance.

About twelve o'clock everybody was surprised to see the native, Wahinealoa, ride up to Camp Dole. He was hurriedly questioned and in reply stated that he had seen the lepers and nine of them signified their willingness to surrender. Koolau, the murderer of Deputy Sheriff Stolz, sent word that he would not give himself up. The messenger evaded many questions and claimed he did not know how many weapons the lepers possessed. He stated, however, that five of the able-bodied lepers had left the party and the others did not know where they have gone. They are supposed to have rifles and it is believed are hidden in a cave on the side of the valley.

The natives who were willing to give up wanted to see Luther Wilcox or "Prince" Kunuakea before they did so. Both men were furnished with horses and guided by Wahinealoa, they started for the gulch in which the lepers were secreted. Everybody was in an excited frame of mind when Wilcox and the others departed and things remained at a standstill until it was learned that they were on their way back with the lepers in charge. When the party reached the camp the lepers presented a sorry spectacle. They did not appear to be belligerent, for the simple reason that they were in such a weak and disabled condition that it would be impossible for them to fight anybody.

When Wilcox reached the narrow entrance to the gorge where the lepers were hidden he was met by one of them. After they had talked for several moments another leper appeared and at intervals the crowd was increased until every diseased person in the gorge was present with the exception of Koolau, his wife and child.

The lepers told Wilcox that they would go with him if he promised to protect them. They feared that the soldiers would take them out one by one and shoot them. They were told that they would not be injured, but on the contrary would be treated well and would be given food. Before the party started for the camp, a man was sent to see Koolau to ascertain if he would surrender. He returned some time after and reported that he saw the murderer, and that he declined to come out of his hiding place. He said that the authorities would shoot or hang him, and finally decided to remain in the bushes which cover that portion of the gorge. He also said that if the soldiers cornered him he would kill his wife and child and then take his own life. He declined to see Wilcox and after doing so ran into the bushes and was not seen again by the leper spy.

From present indications it will be a hard task to get Koolau, as it is almost an impossibility to find him in the thick underbrush. The leper who surrendered stated that their food supply was very short, so there is just a chance of starving the murderer out.

The following is the list of the lepers who have surrendered: Paou (k.), age, 31; Kalaina (w.), age, 25; Olala (k.), age, 15; Huluhulu (k.), age, 47; Kehuamele (k.), age, 22; Helekaia (k.), age, 34; Kinoulou (w.), age, 7; Kapaia (w.), age, 48.

The following lepers found here will be sent to Honolulu by the Waialeale: Kapahae (k.), age, 63; Pauwahine (w.), age, 61; Mele (w.), age, 11; Kio (w.), age, 12; Alana (w.), age, 50; Kauai (k.), age, 68; Kamalini (k.), age, 60; Keawe (k.), age, 25; Hakau (k.), age, 60.

One of the natives stated that four of his crowd were hiding in the Hanalei side of the valley, and, according to his statement, they are all armed. As soon as this was ascertained scouting parties were made up and are now searching different portions of the valley.

About 10 o'clock this morning, before camp was broken, a new arrival was announced. It was a native attired in primitive style. He was sent from Mana by order of Sheriff Wilcox to carry any return message that Captain Larsen desired to send. The man left later in the day with some information for the sheriff. We expect him to return tomorrow. He paddled a canoe from Mana to this place in about four hours.

A great deal of praise is due the special police, and particularly the soldiers under command of Lieut. King. These men do not seem to know what the word fear means, and whenever volunteers are asked for, every man who is present cheerfully stands out ready for duty. Sergeant-Major J. W. Pratt, who is second in command of the soldiers, understands his business and is popular with the men.

CAMP DOLE, KALALAU VALLEY, Monday 9:30 A. M., July 3d.—There were no happenings last night of any importance. As stated previously extra guards were placed around the valley to look after Koolau and the four other missing lepers. The men have just returned to camp, but they report that no strangers were seen by them.

The eight lepers who surrendered were kept over night in a grass hut under guard. Within an hour they will be placed on board of the Waialeale to be taken to Honolulu.

Speaking of the steamer and her

movements, I understand this as being the programme: She will leave here at 10 A. M. for Honolulu, via Hanalei, on this island. At the last-mentioned place she will load freight for Honolulu. After she unloads at Honolulu, she will return to this place, prepared to return the expedition to Honolulu. She is expected to reach Honolulu some time during Tuesday.

This morning at 1 o'clock a party, composed of C. B. Reynolds, Officers Hibbs and Mitchell, with a leper as a guide, left for the head of the valley in search of Koolau. The plan was to camp in the gorge where he is supposed to be hiding, and at daybreak it was thought they might get a glimpse of the murderer as he came out of his hiding place for food or water. All three were armed, and took enough provisions to last three days. At this hour (9:30 A. M.) we have heard nothing from them, so it is taken for granted that the outlaw has not been captured.

According to printed proclamations read and handed to the inhabitants here, all natives were allowed forty-eight hours in which to surrender themselves. If they did not do so within the given time they would be shot on sight. At 6 o'clock the morning ultimatum took effect, and if Koolau or the other missing men are seen hereafter they will be shot on sight.

Larsen intends to take some decisive action today, with a hope that the murderer will be forced out of his hiding place. The small howitzer will be taken to a convenient point, and several shells will be sent shrieking through the gorge. This display of force, it is expected, will cause the missing men to surrender.

A force of men under Lieut. King will scour the east valley on the Hanalei side, and if necessary they will follow the trail as far as Haena.

A successful result is problematical, as a native leper told me this morning, that when he last saw Koolau he was packing up his effects preparatory to a long march. The murderer told my informant that he intended to climb the pali for a distance of three-quarters of a mile, and then take a trail, which is only known to the lepers, and escape from the valley. As you are already aware, there is an armed guard at the Waimea pass, but if the native is telling the truth Koolau will not go that way.

If the murderer should escape in this way, his capture is almost impossible.

The weather here is delightful, and best of all, everybody is well and contented.

FRANK L. HOOGE.

A Useful Map.

The Hawaiian News company has lately received, and offers for sale a handy pocket map of the Hawaiian islands. Two of the islands, Hawaii and Oahu, are on a fairly large scale to show all points of interest. In addition to the maps some recent statistics are given relative to the population, nationality and other details of interest. The data are the most recent that have been published, and sufficiently accurate for the general reader or tourist. Altogether it will prove to be a valuable pocket reference for any persons living here or abroad who desire information regarding this group.

Publishes His Opinion.

Jos. M. Poepee, the native barrister and journalist, and one of the fourteen native lawyers who met two weeks ago to discuss whether or not the Provisional government has a right to collect taxes, has published in the Daily Kuokoa the first half of his opinion on the subject. Poepee comes out in favor of paying the taxes.

Sent to Molokai.

Twenty-eight lepers were sent to Molokai from the Kalihi receiving station by the steamer Lehua yesterday afternoon. The lepers went on board the steamer at the landing makai of the marine railway.

Charles L. and Alfred W. Carter have formed a copartnership for the general practice of law.

"August Flower"

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. The doctors told me it was chronic. I had a fullness after eating and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. I suffered frequently from a Water Brash of clear matter. Sometimes a deadly sickness at the stomach would overtake me. Then again I would have the terrible pains of Wind Colic. At such times I would try to belch and could not. I was working then for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Cor. Irwin and Western Ave., Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. Finally I used August Flower, and after using just one bottle for two weeks, was entirely relieved of all the trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I would like to refer you to Mr. McHenry, for whom I worked, who knows all about my condition, and from whom I bought the medicine. I live with my wife and family at 39 James St., Allegheny City, Pa. Signed, JOHN D. COX.

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